The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,141.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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P. & O. OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

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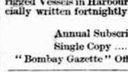

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

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Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Guinea," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

P. & O. OVERLAND.

		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	16 0
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HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	14 0
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	Drab Felt	
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Hats	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses, The most recent patterns ....Rs. 1 per Yard.	
Apollo House		BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of European Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria,"

Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1869.

FOR SALE—CASH—A Double Rifle, by W. Greener,

12 bore Muzzle-loader—flush sights, light grooving. A splendidly furnished weapon, in beautiful order, in One complete. Rs. 300.

A double Gun M. L by same maker. 12 bore short barrels —safety triggers, light locks—no case—in good order. Rs. 100.

A Peat's Hunting Saddle, Snaffle, Bridle, Breast Plate and Martingal. Rs. 50.

Apply to "W. W. L.," G. I. P. R., at Chief Engineer's Office, Byculla.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—Tenders are invited for the construction of a 22 feet Arch underneath the present 30 feet at 56¼ mileage on the North East Line; as also for improving the surface drainage of the line in Salsette between Coorla and Callian.

Plans, specifications, and forms of tender may be seen at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Byculla, after this date.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "22 feet at 56¼ mileage," and "improving the surface drainage between Coorla and Callian," to be delivered at this office on or before the 8th of February next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 28th January 1869.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE by ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY in ENGLAND.

MR. W. MEIKLEJOHN,

of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, on the banks of the River Indus, Kotree, the whole of the Steamers, Barges, and Anchor Boats, the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited, as follows:—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Carrying Power about	Draft of water when loaded.	Average speed.	Builders' name and place of Building	Date and place of erection.	Description of Engines.	Description of Boilers.	Consumption of Fuel per 12 hours	Passage Decks.	Hoists.	Feathering or Common.
JHELUM.....	350	150	225	6 ft.	9	Knots.	Caird & Co. Greenock, in 1861.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Common.		
SOANE.....	227	120	40	2 ft. 6 in.	10	Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Patent Feathering.		
INDUS.....	295	120	80	2	10	Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Common.		
OOBARAH...	568	120	120	5	10	Knots.	Caird & Co., Greenock, in 1862.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Common.		
GOGRA	982	150	120	2	10	Knots.	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Common.		
JHELUM.....	350	150	120	2	10	Knots.	Caird & Co., Greenock, in 1861.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Common.		
INDUS.....	295	120	80	2	10	Knots.	Kennedies, Johnston & Kennedies, Kilkenny, in 1863.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Common.		
SOANE.....	227	120	40	2	8	Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Patent Feathering.		
OOBARAH...	568	120	200	1	9	Knots.	Purchased from the Company in 1863.	Direct action with oscillating cylinders.	Rectangular.	650	1st class Common.		

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.

"Allahabad".....	673 Tons.	"Sukkur".....	204 Tons,
"Munoor".....	201 „	"Mooltan".....	218 „
"Kurrachee".....	223 „	"Mitunkote".....	370 „
"Shetty".....	218 „	"Lahore".....	827 „
"Hydrabad".....	244 „	and	
"Schwan".....	195 „	"Kotree".....	424 „

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FUEL.

Unless previously disposed of, a large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for Steamers' use.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. of the Purchase Money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the Lot or Lots, and the Balance to be paid by the Purchaser or Purchasers within ten days from the date of purchase; failing which the Deposit Money will be forfeited, and the Lots resold on account of and at the risk of the Original Purchaser.

The Steamers, Barges and Anchor Boats, &c., will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on date of Sale.

Steamers open for inspection 10 days before the Sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 11 A.M.

Further information with Survey Reports on the Steamers and Barges, &c., on application at Kurrachee to Mr. C. Carvelly, Agent for Official Liquidator, at Kotree to Mr. J. Howe, and in London to Mr. J. C. Bolton, 1 St. Mary Axe, London, Official Liquidator of the said Company.

W. MEIKLEJOHN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the reply of Government to the resolution passed by the Bench on the 25th instant regarding the proposed Commission on the subject of the Town Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 25th January 1869.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE PAINTINGS OF MODERN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MASTERS.

Exquisitely coloured in Water colours by Jas. Wilson.

Published by Marion Sons & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to say they have just received a beautiful collection of these works, having purchased very largely they are able to offer them at the English prices, but a remittance must accompany all orders.

Each picture is mounted in a sunk card mount and frame up about 21 by 18 inches. Any picture can be framed in a handsome gold frame complete from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each according to description of moulding.

The pictures can be sent by dak bhangy, carefully packed between boards for Rs. 1 extra packing charges.

Venus	£ s. d.	Titien	2 2 0
The White Slave	1 11 6	Amiconi	1 11 6
The Cold Bath	1 11 6	Boulanger	1 11 6
King Candaule	1 11 6	Chas. Hue	1 11 6
Rebecca at the Fountain	1 11 6	Tissot	1 11 6
La Visite	1 11 6	Ch. Becker	1 11 6
La Soiree	1 11 6	De Ruider	1 11 6
Bethsabee	1 11 6	B. Lebiane	1 11 6
Phryne before the Tribunal	2 2 0	J. L. Gerome	2 2 0
Mundus Muliebris	1 11 6	Boulanger	1 11 6
A Revelation	1 11 6	M. Ellen Edwards	1 11 6
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Don Juan and Haidee	1 11 6	Bouaser	1 11 6
Riviere de Veule	1 11 6	F. Lambinet	1 11 6
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An Egyptian Woman	1 11 6	Emile Le comte	1 11 6
An Arussonian Woman	1 11 6		
L'Amour Chumant les Changes.	1 11 6	H. Picon	1 11 6
Gunment on Append à Pecher	1 11 6	C. Gaix	1 11 6
Girl and Parrots	1 11 6	Dubafe	1 11 6
The Confessional	1 11 6	Tissot	1 11 6
Jupiter and Pythias	1 11 6	Santpierre	1 11 6
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*** The above are some of the finest specimens of delicate tinting ever executed.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

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And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

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The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. V. ditto	5 12
The Young Englishwoman, vol. II. ditto	5 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. LVIII. ditto	4 8
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Powell's Medical Electricity	2 12
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Greenhow on Chronic Bronchitis	5 12
Wells on Diseases of the Eye	18 0
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Alice Adventures in Wonderland	3 8
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Aunt Louisa's London Picture Book	3 12
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Sherer's Desk Book of English Synonyms	2 12
Malton's Illustrated Drill Book	3 12
Hatton's Pippins and Cheese	3 12
Marryatt's Poor Jack	2 12
Bell's Great Parliamentary Bore	3 12
Burritt's Thoughts and Notes at Home and Abroad	4 8
Bacon's Theory of Colouring	9 0
New Play.—Pieces of Pleasantry	0 12
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Martel on the Principles of Colouring in Painting	0 12
Penley's System of Water Colour Painting	0 12
Mrs. W. Duffield on the Art of Flower Painting	0 12
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Nicholl's Guide to Water Colour Painting	0 12
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NEW ITALIAN NOVELS.

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PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

St. James's Hall C. Minstrels' Songs, 2 parts	Rs. 0 12
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100 Glees, Rounds, and Catches	0 12
Song.—Looking for Somebody	1 8
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—— Shadows of Angels' Wings	1 8
—— Beautiful and True (duet)	1 8
—— God bless the friends we love	1 8
—— In the days of Christmas time	1 8
—— Brighter days will come	1 8
—— Then you'll remember me	1 4
—— On would I were a Bird	1 8
—— What need have I the truth to tell?	2 0
—— Marion's Song	1 8
Waltzes.—Fairy Rose; and the Fridal Bouquet, Each	2 0
—— The Victor	1 8
Galops.—Theodore, Rs. 1½; and the Storming of Magdala	2 0
Quadrille.—Field of the Cloth of Gold	1 8
—— Christmas Echoes (duet)	2 0
—— Toujours Gai; and Harlequinade. Each	2 0

CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS—Re. 1 each.

Mdlle. Mariani. Miss Abingdon. Miss Lilly. Bella Goodall. Miss Broomley. Miss Fowler. Beatrice Shirley. Miss Terry Greenleaf. Miss Clyford. Mdlle Grieber. Ada Menken. Mdlle. Desclosos. Queen of Denmark. The Empress Charlotte. Queen Amelia.

Sir H. B. E. Frere. Sir C. Mills. The King of Spain. The King of Bavaria. Benjamin Webster. The Prince of Denmark. Mr. Lowe. The Count de Chambord. The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. The Emir of the Maronites. Prince Charles of Lousnia. The Emperor Maximilian. M. de Bend. Prince Gortschakoff. The King of Denmark. The King of Saxony. The Grand Duke Constantine. Jupiter and Leda.

Bombay, 28th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WANTED.

ONE or two single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings with a respectable family, on moderate terms, in a large healthy Bungalow situated at Mazagon road. Apply to "F. E." No. 14, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Ganudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

26th January 1869.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable convenience for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Battliwala, Gumbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock at noon.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation—

House No. 6. Rent Rs. 80 per Month.
House No. 7. Rent „ 100 „

The above houses at present vacant can at any time be inspected on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, the Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 7th January 1869.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
and
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12 Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread & Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Oxford Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	30	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (Indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspeare „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8	to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Enamelled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	20	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Hauldalls	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50
Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY: Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Colt Black and Drabs	7	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY: Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ lined Cork. „ Helmets. The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.		
LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	Rs.	16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves.....Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
White.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kin ls, Hats for Ladies and, Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopœdia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, Clare Road. Byculla,
also
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.
MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra":—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New Large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoats, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS. Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.

FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES. Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.

FOR WEDDINGS. Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.

FOR MOURNING. Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.

FOR INFANTS. Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—

A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at pricesnever before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits	Rs. 35		
Do. do. do.	Double Breasted Coats...	„	18
Do. do. do.	Trousers	„	12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

SACRED CONCERT.

Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
COMMODORE SIR LEOPOLD HEATH, K.C.B.

Stewards.

HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, C.S.
„ L. H. BAYLEY.
„ A. BROWN.
„ COL. W. F. MARRIOTT, C.S.I.
COL. H. D'O. TORRENS, C.B.
REV. W. MAULE.
G. S. V. FITZGERALD, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.
H. E. ASTLEY, Esq.

THE CONCERT will take place in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 9 o'clock P.M. The proceeds will be devoted to the Cathedral, Colaba, and Scotch Choirs.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Front Blocks.....Rs. 10 | West Side.....Rs. 7 | Side Blocks...Rs. 5

The plan of the seats can be seen at Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co., Rampart Row, where also Tickets can be had.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.;
COMMODORE SIR L. G. HEATH, K.C.B.,
and
THE OFFICERS OF H. M.'S "OCTAVIA,"
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Seamen Amateurs of H. M.'s "Octavia" will have the honour of appearing on Tuesday evening, February 2nd, 1869, in aid of the above charitable institution.

The Evening's Entertainment will commence with an Original Farce in two Acts entitled,

HIS LAST LEGS.

DANCE.....S. Bradshaw.

To be followed by the Laughable Farce of
THE REVIEW;
or
THE WAGS OF WINDSOR.

SONG .....S. Bradshaw.

To conclude with the Screaming Farce of
TURN HIM OUT.

By the kind permission of the Officers, the Band of H. M. S. "Octavia" will be in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull: nothing doing. Victoria Land Shares were in demand in the morning.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	550
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pc	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1,300
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	810
1,200,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	335
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200pc	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	350	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750pc	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,889	1,889	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000pc	Fort Press Co.	8800
160,000	2,000	1,900	100pc	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1725
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1460
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	680
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1100
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	35
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dat'on.			
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	109
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. General	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dence Bk.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	290
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	10 Do. do.	...
China	30 Do. do.	218 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee	230 to 232
Akote	228 to 230
Broach	240 to 245
Dhollera	240 to 245
Bhownugur	240 to 245
Veeravul	215 to 225
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar Sawginned	258 to 260
Khandeish	225 to 228
Barsee	225 to 228
NEW.	
Comrawuttee	265 to 266
Hingunghat	272 to 274
Broach	N.G. 265 to 268
Do.	M.G. 272 to 274

Ready sales on 29th January 475 Candies. Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

Stewart, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Delhi.
Stockwell, Captain, Director of Gymnastics in India, on duty, from Allahabad.
Delane, Major, Viceroy's Body Guard, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Preston, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave.
Clement, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Establishment, on duty, from Beypore.
Wright, Captain, 109th Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Umballa.
Douglas, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Kelly, Captain, 2nd (Queen's) Royale, on duty, from Lahore.
Stafford, Major, 22nd Native Infantry, on furlough, from Morar.
Miles, Staff Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Boughey, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to Kirkee.
Kellie, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Douglas, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Peshawur.

The following Officers will go to-day to England:—
Pitman, Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department, on furlough.
Simpson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.
Simpson, Captain, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on private affairs.
Miles, Staff Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 29th January, 1869.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for January 1869, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th when payment will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Wednesday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Saturday, the 6th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Tuesday, the 9th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I (or Marine Battalion.)
On Thursday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Saturday, 13th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Tuesday, the 16th, Ordnance Department.
On Thursday, the 18th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Friday, the 19th, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDER.

Bombay, 29th January, 1869.

The Monthly Muster of Corps in Garrison will take place to-morrow.

The Muster of Ordnance, Store Lascars, Barrack, Gun Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade, by the Brigade Major of the Garrison, to-morrow morning at sunrise.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 16s. 0d. Nominal.	"
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 11d. to £2 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £7 0s.	p. 40 c. ft.
	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
China	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7	per bale.
	" Opium	Rs 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Charlotte	Oates	Calcutta, Dec. 25.
	Northumbria	Knight	Liverpool, Sept. 23.
	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Bussorah. Jan. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	General Outram (s),	Teasdale	Kutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Brig Bogarry, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Ship Loochoo, Beal, to Havre.
Ship Patrician, Robinson, to Colombo.
Ship Persia, Ellison, to Liverpool

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Atlantique, to Bordeaux, via Malabar Coast.
Ship Coromandel, to Zanzibar.
Brig Keerala Rondrin, to Cochin and Colombo.
Brig Sultan Basha, to Colombo.
Ship Ardgowan, to Liverpool.
Steamer Cashmere, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 27th, 6 P.M.—Mail steamer "Candia" sailed for Suez.
GALLE, 27th, 5 P.M.—Mail steamer "Avoca" sailed for Australia.
KURRACHEE, 28th, 5 P.M.—Steamer "Abyssinia" arrived from Bombay.
PAO, 27th, 11 A.M.—Mail steamer "Mahratta," from Busreh, in sight.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 25 Burmah (s) ..... Gray ..... Moulmein, Jan 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25 Lightning (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Futtay Moonbarack ..... —— ..... ——
Western Star ..... —— ..... ——

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 27th January, via Russia, 28th January.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at he Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 19th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd January.
From continent of Europe, via Turkey, 21st and 22nd January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th January, are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 32	0 3
" Calcutta	9 42	1 45
" Madras	9 55	0 44

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch,	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye,
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Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares. G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WINTERBOURNE—January 28th, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, H. M. Winterbourne, Esq.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

DUTTON—TAYLOR—January 23rd, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. Barton, assisted by the Rev. Popham Blyth, the Hon'ble Charles Dutton, H. M. 55th Regiment, youngest son of Lord Sherborne, to Mary Arbuthnot, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

FENNER—January 14th, at Murree, the wife of Algernon Shrapnel Fenner, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
FLOOD—January 23rd, at Meerut, the wife of Major Frederick Solly Flood, 82nd Regiment, of a son.
DICK—January 29th, the wife of Captain A. A. Dick, 11th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NIELSEN—COLLETT—January 18th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, N. C. Nielsen, Station Master, Nynee Junction, E. I. R., to Charlotte Mary, fourth daughter of the late George S. Collett, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Customs Department, Agra.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

THE *Times of India*, in its issue of Monday last, accuses the Grant Medical College of certain shortcomings. The strictures which it passes on that establishment are based mainly on the allegation that "the Education of the Native Subordinate Medical Establishment has not yet been commenced, though the order of the Supreme Government, directing that this should be done, was issued so long ago as the beginning of June last." This Education of the Native Subordinate Medical Establishment, as directed by the order of Government, it characterizes—we again quote from the article in question—as a "reform and an improvement," and as "an attempt made to improve the usefulness of the institution by increasing the attendance and thereby the diffusion of medical knowledge in the Presidency;" and the journalist complains that the attempt has been "strenuously resisted by the College" and that the resistance has been encouraged by Government. Now the real fact of the case is this—it was proposed during the early part of the past year to abolish entirely an extremely useful department of the College, namely, the Vernacular Class, and instead to substitute a class for the education, through the medium of the English language, of the men composing the Native Subordinate Medical Establishment. It is this abolition of the Vernacular Class that the College, "encouraged by Government," "strenuously resisted," supported in their resistance by the *Times of India* itself, which on the 27th April last described the abolition as "a sweeping measure of retrogression," wondered who the "administrative genius" was that proposed it, and hoped that the Principal, Dr. W. G. Hunter, was "opposed to the abolition of the Vernacular Classes."

Comparing, then, the articles of our contemporary of the 27th April 1868 and the 25th January 1869, only two suppositions are open to us, either that the views of the journal have undergone a wonderful change in the past nine months, or that the article of the 25th instant was written under the mistaken idea that the education of the Native Subordinate Medical Department was not to be substituted for the Vernacular Class of the Grant Medical College. It is a remarkable coincidence, and one which speaks very little either for the knowledge or the regard for fact, with which the articles of the *Times of India* are sometimes written, that this is the very action which, with the sanction of Government, has been taken by the College on the order in question. The Vernacular Class remains in its integrity, and in addition several pupils have been received as members of the Native Subordinate Medical Establishment, and their education has been commenced, not in English, but in the Vernacular, for the very good reason that they were not sufficiently acquainted with English to render their education in that language possible. Thus the College, instead of refusing, as the *Times of India* implies, to take on additional work, has actually been striving to prevent its work being curtailed by the extinction of one of its classes, and has commenced the education of the Native Subordinate Medical Department in addition to, instead of in lieu of, the Vernacular Class as originally proposed; and further, a scheme is already on foot for the establishment of a second Vernacular Class, to wit, a Guzerati one.

With any other periodical than the *Times of India* it would be unnecessary to mention the second supposition, that in the absence of all ostensible cause its views have completely been reversed during the past nine months; but as our contemporary is subject to these periodic variations of opinion, it may be as well to show cause why the Vernacular Class should not be abolished. Briefly, then, the Vernacular Class of the Grant Medical College is intended to supply Native Medical Practitioners who will pave the way among the poorer classes for the Licentiates in Medicine of the Bombay University. It is just as necessary to do this as to teach children the Alphabet before teaching them to read; and to abolish the class at the present time, or even during the next ten years, would most materially obstruct the object for which the Grant Medical College was founded—the diffusion of European Medical Science among the Natives of Western India.

One other quotation from the *Times of India*, in illustration of the care with which some articles are written, and we have done. In the article of the 25th instant the following sentence occurs in reference to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class:—"For years not a man has left the portals of the College except to enter the Government Service." As a matter of fact nearly 90 have so left the College since its foundation, and of these only from 25 to 30 are at present in the service of Government. We need say no more.

SOME months since we discussed in a leading article the open and offensive immorality which is paraded before the public, in certain thoroughfares of this city.

It is a matter of considerable importance whether or no the lady inhabitants of Bombay should be daily exposed to what is a tacit, if not an active, source of offence. The flagrant and unconcealed vice which looks down on us from the upper windows of the filthy hovels in the Bhendy Bazaar and Duncan Road is, to say the least of it, an insult to those European ladies who must pass through one or the other on their way to and from the Bandstand or the Fort.

It is not as if it were carried on in secret or disguised in any way. There is not the slightest attempt at decent concealment. At the very time when we are returning from the evening drive, which is a necessity in this country, the nuisance is at its height. The ghastly figures sitting in the full blaze of two or three lamps with the chalk and red paint, only too apparent on their faces, would be in themselves a sickening sight were it not provocative of pity. But when it is known, as it must be, what is the calling of those caricatures of humanity, one can scarcely help feeling that such a sight is a disgrace to the laws which could permit it. Is there no remedy for this disgusting nuisance? Surely it would be possible at least to insist on the partial concealment, if not absolute removal, of it. In most European towns it is confined to the back-slums, or at any rate to the more private streets, and would not be permitted to appear in the most important thoroughfares of a large city.

We hear a great deal about sanitary systems and municipal improvements, but very little has been done with regard to the moral sanitation of Bombay. We are all well aware that in a populous town such as this immorality must be rife, more especially when we consider the intellectual degradation and utter ignorance of the very word morality among the native inhabitants. But why, we repeat, should we be disgusted and sickened by the open practice of what is so easily concealed? Is it with a view to render us callous to the hideous sight? If so, it could only be by direct encouragement of immorality that such a result could be obtained. It is a powerful fostering agent of immoral tendencies in the Native and Eurasian youth of Bombay, and neither more nor less than a wanton and preventible insult to European ladies and gentlemen. In Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Turin, and other cities, it is the subject of stringent rules and regulations, and falls under the jurisdiction of the police. Such a sight could not be permitted even in London, where public opinion is the only check. Under the dominion of any other power the breach of ordinary decency would not enjoy the most ephemeral existence.

Why should we be the most behindhand in this reform, which is so easily carried out? It is not as if a large expenditure was required: the utmost that is needful is a little energy on the part of those whose business it may be. Perhaps it is nobody's business. If so, the sooner it is brought to the notice of the powers that be, the better for the tone of morality in Bombay. Such sights are a constant evidence of the presence of the most frightful diseases which can infest a city, and as such should come under the control of a Sanitary Commission. Not only are the dwellers in Byculla, Mazagon, and Parell, compelled to endure the above-named exhibitions, but in many parts of Chowpatty and the foot of Malabar Hill the nuisance is nearly as prevalent. The Government is not insensible to the evil; let the public express its opinion. In spite of Mr. Anstey's view we hope there is a public capable of sympathising with the sentiments we have expressed in this article. And let us remind our readers, it does not touch their pockets. There is a rumour that adequate steps are about to be taken in the matter. Let them be taken forthwith.

MAY we once more direct the attention of the authorities to the unwholesome fact that the Byculla tank is daily defiled by the matutinal ceremonies which are attended by crowds? Nobody drives them away, except now and then an energetic volunteer or two, stick in hand. Apparently the unsavoury and pestilent process is as much disregarded as the neighbouring encroachment going steadily forward on the public highway!

WE understand that the local Government contemplate the abolition of the office of Senior Assistant Judge at Kaira.

THE Government of India have decided that the pensions granted on abolition of office (before the full period qualifying for a good service pension had been completed) cannot be drawn in addition to the salary of an office to which the pensioner might be subsequently appointed.

A LANOWLEE correspondent of the "Deccan Herald" not long ago, among other news items, mentioned that the medical officer of the G. I. P. Railway at that station had, in his professional attendance towards them, given dissatisfaction to the railway employes at that station. Legal proceedings were in consequence instituted by Mr. H. Webb, now a pensioned apothecary, and the medical officer referred to, against the publisher of the "Deccan Herald," and the suit was heard by Dr. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, when it was proved that the attack was utterly false, and a most malicious one, especially as Mr. Webb, in his capacity of medical officer, was generally esteemed. The proprietor of the "Deccan Herald" was present in Court, and expressed regret at the publication of the article on which the proceedings were based, adding that it appeared without his knowledge during the time Mr. Allen filled the editorial chair. (Mr. Allen has now ceased to be connected with this newspaper.) Furthermore, he said that he was prepared to divulge the name of the Lanowlee correspondent, and gave up the name of a Mr. Murray, clerk in the office of Mr. Bell, Locomotive Superintendent at Lanowlee, who was also in Court and admitted having written the letter in question. Judging from the case, it might have been committed to the High Court Criminal Sessions, Bombay, (the accused being a British born subject) but for the timely compromise which was mutually effected through the interference of friends, Mr. Murray tendering a written abject apology, which was accepted, and thus the matter ended

LAST Monday the Viceroy received an address from the Justices of Calcutta and acknowledged it in a brief speech.

THE "Mofussilite" says its Calcutta letters mention that the new Viceroy is determined to do things in style. New suites of furniture from Paris have been ordered for Government House, and on all public occasions His Lordship moves about with befitting state.

THE Government has sanctioned the payment, from the Mysore State revenues, of Rs. 1,55,526 yearly in stipends, to the members of the late Maharajah's family and other dependants.

MR. PAUL WHALLEY, C. S., Assistant Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is, it is said, to be appointed an Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

THE last report on the state of the crops in Oudh, received by the Government of India from the Chief Commissioner, states that an average outturn may be anticipated. Instructions, however, have been given for enquiry and report every month whether in any particular locality the outturn will be less than the average.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has conferred a good service pension on Colonel W. G. Woods, Madras Staff Corps, who was attached to the Adjutant General's Department at Madras for many years.

THE grant of privilege leave to Uncovenanted Officers will in future, says the "Pioneer," be regulated according to the Furlough Rules of 1868 for the Covenanted Civil Service.

IN the case of the Delhi Bank *vs.* General P. Innes, Sir Donald Macleod and Major Innes, the undisputed portions of the claim have, we learn from the "Delhi Gazette," been decreed, and the rest of the claim dismissed. The main issue related to the laches of the Bank in respect of a sum of about one lac of rupees as to which sum Major Innes claimed to be discharged. Sir Donald Macleod with characteristic chivalry thought that as he, as Lieutenant Governor, might perhaps have prevented the misappropriation of the money, it would be ungenerous for him to raise the plea on his own behalf, and accordingly Mr. Jardine, defendant's counsel, pleaded it on behalf of Major Innes only. The Court held that Major Innes is as much discharged as if he had paid the sum in question to the plaintiffs.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Cashmere has addressed the following letter to his vakeel in attendance on the Punjaub Government, respecting the export of grain from Cashmere:—

"Your petition informing me, at the request of the Secretary to the Government of the Punjaub, that it had been brought to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that the corn-dealers in Cashmere had been prohibited from exporting grain to the British territories, has reached me. I find that it is true that some of my officials at Punch did begin to prevent corn-dealers from exporting grain, but as soon as the matter became known to Diwan Kirpa Ram, he brought it to the notice, urging that the practice was at once impolitic and unjust; that to prevent the exportation of grain from localities where it is abundant to localities where it is scarce would not only be an act of selfishness, but would expose the corn-dealers of our own country to loss, who would thus be deprived of a legitimate source of gain. I therefore at once issued orders to my officials prohibiting them from interference in the course of trade. Accordingly the trade is now free, and the people are exporting grain to the British territory. A second order has now been issued to the effect that the people are at liberty to export grain whithersoever they please. You should communicate the purport of this *purwanah* to the Secretary to the Punjab Government."

GENERAL Rumour, one of the most trouble-some of all the Generals we know—has given the military command at Jhelum to Colonel Sept. Becher, whose distinguished services during and since the rebellion must be in the memory of most of our readers! May we add the hackneyed phrase "a better selection could not have been made?"—*Mofussilite.*

THE "Delhi Gazette" learns from Lahore that the painful law case, Masters *vs.* Brodhurst and Bailey (20th Hussars), will shortly be revived before the Chief Court of the Punjaub, as Brodhurst, the principal defendent, is expected from England. Bailey has already been dealt with, but Brodhurst having left the country while the suit was pending in appeal, has now to answer to the charge against him. Two of the leading members of the local bar have been retained by the plaintiff. It is possible, says our contemporary, that these will not be the only proceedings in this sad business.

ONE of the signs of the times, and not the least significant one, is the fact that comparatively very few cases are being filed in our law courts. Not so many as a score have, we believe, been filed in the High Court here within this month. Similar information reaches us from some of the Zillah Courts. Barristers and vakeels have a serious famine of their own to brood over. Perhaps they will now lend all the great influence they undoubtedly possess to urge popular agitation for increased irrigation.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE fiat has gone forth, we hear, and Spence's Hotel (at Calcutta) is to be closed. Its inmates—some of them residents of many years—have had notice that their last meal in the hotel will be served this evening (27th inst.) A project is on foot to start a fresh company with a capital of a lakh and a half of rupees, paying the proprietary of the present concern whatever may prove the value of their property by shares in the new one. Whether the project will come to maturity remains to be seen, but we fear the issue much. —*Pioneer.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 20TH JANUARY.

THE items of military intelligence are not very numerous.

The 77th Regiment, now on its march from Peshawur to Agra, is expected here about the 1st of February, but it is not known yet whether it will take the railway from Umballa to Agra or proceed by ordinary marches. The 12th Native Infantry is expected to pass through this station shortly *en route* to Sealkote. The regiment will come up from Jubbulpore as far as this place by railway, and from here to Sealkote by ordinary marches.

5-22 Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Davies, marched in here from Morar this morning and continued the march after a two days' halt.

The 29th N. I., under Major Gordon, marched on the 18th instant from Meerut towards Jhelum via Saharunpore and Umballa. We expect them here on the 29th or 30th.

A case of small-pox has appeared in the 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, at present encamped here; energetic quarantine measures were immediately adopted with regard to the patient and those who occupied the same tent, and it is hoped that the case may prove an isolated one. The sufferer is a recruit, who had only joined from Chinsurah a few days before the disease declared itself.

I see some of your contemporaries have announced the march of the Buffs to Dugshai. They are in error. The regiment is, and will remain, encamped here for some weeks longer. As matters stand at present it is most probable that three companies will march for Solon near Dugshai about the 20th February for rifle practice, but it is not likely that the head-quarters will proceed to Dugshai before the middle of March. You may have seen in the "Mofussilite" that there was some unpleasantness connected with the journey of the 26th N. I. from Meerut to Umballa by train. The story goes that the officer commanding insisted on being taken on to Umballa at once instead of waiting till the Buffs had started, and that he bullied the station master into compliance. The exact state of the case no one knows at present, the evidence being contradictory. It seems, however, a serious matter, and an investigation is taking place. It is reported that a lady was, as usual in most catastrophes, at the bottom of the business.

Major Bolton is expected up here in a day or two to take command of the 106th Light Infantry. The present *locum tenens* is that zealous and able officer, Major Gillespie, probably well known to most of your readers. Whatever Major Bolton may be, Major Gillespie will certainly be a loss. Officers are dropping in daily to rejoin the 106th, and the result is that the vexed question of house accommodation and the right of ejectment is raising its ugly head again.

At present regimental lines are crowded with all sorts of genteel loafers as well as railway officials, and the officer commanding the station cannot get rid of them without a reference to the Commander-in-Chief. A distinct and summary law on the subject is much wanted, and is, I believe, in course of preparation. As matters stand here, many officers of the 106th Light Infantry, who are obliged for the due performance of their duties to reside near their men, will have to live in tents for want of house accommodation, which accommodation is most improperly and unreasonably taken up by people, many of whom are not compelled to live in Umballa at all, and to whom, except from social considerations, it does not signify a pin whether their houses are at one end of the station or the other. As for the railway officials they are especially protected by Government, and are not to be evicted unless in case of the last necessity; and then only after special reference. Yet it matters little to them in what part of the station they live. After all, however, it does not signify; there are always lots of fools ready to accept commissions as combatant officers, so Government can snub them as much as it chooses. It does seem absurd, though, that in a military cantonment the convenience of civilians should be preferred to that of military officers.

Captain d'Acosta, 41st Regiment, has arrived here to take over the Barrack Mastership from Captain Roberts.

Lieutenant Bray, Barrack Master at Kussowlee, has been ordered to change appointments with Lieut. Edmonds, Barrack Master at Barrackpore.

C.-F., R. H. A., under Major Cooks, has been for some months at Sepree for the sake of forage. It will, however, return to Morar in March.

We are, I am sorry to say, to lose our popular General (Becher) in March, and a ball is being got up by way of a farewell testimonial of our appreciation of him.

A dance is to be given also before long by Mrs. Irvine, wife of Surgeon Major Irvine, of the Artillery, and I hear that the Meerut people are thinking of giving a ball to which all Umballa is to be invited. It is a pity that the latter entertainment did not take place before the departure of the Buffs from Meerut, where they gave two balls without receiving any return.

Nothing can be much worse than the postal arrangements in this part of the world. We now positively get our English letters one, two, and some three days later than before the opening of the railway. Newspapers also come in by twos from down country. There is a considerable amount of reform evidently wanted in that very incompetent department—the Post Office. I believe, however—though this does not excuse the Post Office authorities, who ought to insist on punctuality—that the cupidity of the railway companies is much to blame for this result. I am told that the E. I. Company's new express train from Calcutta is a delusion, that in order to make it pay they convert it into a semi-luggage train, the result of which is that it is always hours behind time. The Delhi Railway is not much better, and is constantly behind time. I have known it to be on one occasion 8½ hours late.

We had a few drops of rain during the night of the 18th and 19th, but not sufficient to produce any good effect on the crops or even to lay the dust. The railway, however, by importing grain from down country has beaten down the prices somewhat. Grain is now from 12½ seers to 13 seers, and soojee 9 seers the rupee.

Sir Donald MacLeod, our Lieutenant Governor, arrived here from Calcutta on the 18th, and started for Lahore on the 19th. The Rajahs of Putteala, Jheend, and Nabha came in to do him honour, and there has been an endless firing of salutes since they have been here. While on this subject I may mention that an officer in uniform driving out the other night saw one of the Sikh Rajahs coming. Anxious to show respect to allies who had behaved so well to us during the mutiny he turned off the metalled portion of the road and touched his cap as the Rajah passed. The latter looked him full in the face and never took the slightest notice of the courtesy shown him. So much for native politeness. The Rajah was, I believe, the Rajah of Nabha, whose brother and predecessor was always remarkable for his supercilious behaviour to British officers.

I hear from England that Louis Napoleon seems to have made a very favourable impression on the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to Compiegne by his agreeable manners, but that they were somewhat astonished at the small remains of beauty possessed by the Empress. Our Princess was, it appears, much admired by the French. The visit seems to have passed off very well, and to have removed the great soreness caused by the Queen's having passed through Paris without seeing the Emperor. I am informed that at Compiegne all the ladies wear short dresses in the morning with the bustles. This fact may perhaps interest your female readers.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 27TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was again steady.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

CALCUTTA, 29TH JAN., 3-22 P.M.

Govt. Paper. { Fours Rs. 5½. / Fives Rs. 8¾. / Fives and a half, Rs. 12¼.

Exchange, six months' sight, 2s. 1/16d.
Freights, Dead weight, Rice, 17s. 6d.
Jute, £2.
Linseed, £1. 7s. 6d.
Shirtings Rs. 5-3 to Rs. 5-4.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7 to Rs. 2-8.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 7 pie.
Market for piece-goods, quiet but steady.
Market for Twist, better.

THE FAMINE IN SIND.

THE following report from Major Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, addressed to the Commissioner in Sind, dated 29th January, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the Press:—

"In continuation of my letter No. 457 of 1868, dated 3rd December 1868, I have the honour to report as follows:—

I have been over the whole of the north east portion of the desert, and a part of that laying to the south, visiting every village of any size, and very many of the smaller ones.

At all the watering places, and, in fact, all over the country I have traversed, were to be seen the remains and bones of dead cattle in very great numbers.

The cattle remaining in the desert are all in miserable condition and but few will survive until next rains. Very many cattle have been ta

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India was held in the offices of the Bank, on Thursday afternoon, to confirm the resolution passed at a meeting held on the 13th inst.—viz., that the Company be wound up voluntarily—and to appoint liquidators and fix their remuneration. There was a good attendance of shareholders, and Mr. H. G. Dunlop occupied the chair.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Chairman said that before proceeding to any other business he wished on the part of the directors to make an explanation. After the last meeting took place he received two letters from Muncherjee Framjee. These notes he had answered, and he believed that there was the end of them. Since then another letter had been received by the directors from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, addressed personally to three of the directors. That letter was as follows:—

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq., Central Bank.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Colah has consulted us in this matter, and we have been looking into the proceedings of the directors since the 1st of August 1866, on which day the Bank was registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1866. It is clear that you have for at least two years been guilty of omission of your duty as director, and have under one of the sections of the Act rendered yourself liable to heavy penalties. We refer to section 49, which provides for the filing of a duly audited balance-sheet in a given form with the signatures thereto of directors and auditors. The mere fact that you were doing no new business, does not, in our opinion, prevent the operation of the provisions for protection of members, and the balance-sheet and report up to 31st December last prepared by you (which we take as a specimen) seem to us utterly useless to [illegible] shareholders wishing for information. The only [illegible]est is clearly deducible is, that out of a capital [illegible]e very little if anything will be recovered by [illegible]holders. We are instructed, therefore, to [illegible] that unless on or before Thursday next [illegible]aft of a balance-sheet up to 31st De[illegible]per form, with an undertaking [illegible]ly audited, signed, and pre[illegible] shall apply for the [illegible]ting of shareholders, we you to enforce the penalties you have incurred through your omission. We understand that you have convened a meeting to confirm a resolution lately passed to wind up the Central Bank voluntarily, it would suggest to you the expediency that meeting, as otherwise, you may find a difficulty in convening a meeting under the provision of section 49, in which case your liability to fine will, we think, be unavoidable. We shall thank you for an early reply to this letter, your scheme will be construed into a refusal of compliance therewith.—Yours truly,

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Bombay, 25th January.

On receipt of that letter he had taken proper legal advice, and acting on that advice had sent the following reply:—

MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant. Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy have received similar letters and have asked me to reply for them. In order to meet the wishes of your client and to prevent any mistakes, a balance-sheet made up to 31st December last will be prepared and laid before the Company at the general meeting convened for to-morrow, and such balance sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in table (A). This balance-sheet is being audited, and a copy will be sent to you some time to-morrow. It will differ in no material respect with the accounts submitted to and adopted by the shareholders at the meeting on the 13th instant. The directors are advised that the meeting convened for to-morrow is such a meeting as will admit of the balance-sheet prepared according to table (A) being laid before it, and the directors in this and in every other respect are prepared to place themselves entirely in the hands of the shareholders to do what may [illegible] deemed by They have no wish to keep back any [illegible]ation, and your client in particular has been [illegible]spection of all the Bank's books and accounts, receiving personally from myself replies to any question he thought fit to put in regard to his examination on the 11th instant.—I am, &c.,

H. G. DUNLOP.

Central Bank of Western India, Bombay, 27th Jan.

Now the accounts were [illegible] on the table, and any gentleman if he wished might see them in Guzerati. Another letter had come from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, [illegible] which said—

H. G. DUNLOP, Esq., Chairman, Central Bank.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to yours of yesterday's date received to-day, we beg to refer you to the deed of settlement of the Company under the head of general meetings, which will convince you of the impossibility of legally submitting the account to the meeting convened to-day. If you and your co-directors convene the proper meeting by postponement of the one fixed for to-day we will refrain from any application to the Magistrate, but if you persist in going in we shall also do likewise. You admit your irregularity as to the past, and now want to wipe that out by another and further irregularity. We never heard that a meeting called to confirm a resolution passed at a former meeting was competent to consider any other business than such confirmation. We should recommend you to consult the Company's solicitor with reference to this.—Yours truly,

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.

28th January.

To that letter he had sent no answer, and since then he had received this letter—

H. G. DUNLOP, Esq., Chairman, Central Bank.

DEAR SIR,—As you and your colleagues choose to act in an irregular way you and they must take the consequences. Have you prepared an account up to 31st December 1867? If so, where is it? When were Messrs. Read and Jehangir Hormusjee appointed auditors, and by whom? An early answer will oblige.—Yours truly, HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.

28th January.

Now there were two things which he wished to say—two questions, whether this meeting was competent to receive the accounts, and whether the auditors were empowered to act. The 49th section of the Joint Stock Companies' Act said that the balance sheet shall be laid before "the company in general meeting." The auditors were, he believed, appointed in 1865, and had been acting up to the last meeting held in June 1867, and the clause of the deed referring to them was—"The existing auditors will remain in office till their successors be appointed." For himself, and he believed he could also speak for his colleagues, and say they placed themselves in the hands of the shareholders. If the shareholders thought the directors had acted incorrectly, they were quite willing to leave themselves entirely in their hands.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy, one of the directors, addressed the meeting in Guzerati.

Mr. Cowasjee Adarjee, in the course of a speech in the vernacular, asserted that Mr. Muncherjee Kola had asked the directors to be allowed to see the accounts but had been refused.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee and the Chairman explained that Mr. Muncherjee had come to the office and had inspected the accounts, but had wished to take abstracts, which could not be allowed according to the rules.

Another shareholder, in the course of a speech in Guzerati, insinuated that the directors had not been acting honestly.

Four or five shareholders had come to the meeting apparently determined to oppose the directors in every way, and on this insinuation being repudiated by Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee, a noisy scene ensued, each of the small opposition party wishing to speak himself in preference to his neighbour. The scene seemed to afford only amusement to the other shareholders present.

The Chairman said that if any shareholder wanted information about the affairs of the company the directors would be happy to afford them every facility for obtaining the required information, and if any one thought the directors had done anything dishonest, let him bring forward a resolution for the appointment of a committee of shareholders to inspect the affairs of the bank.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee proposed—"That the amended accounts be received and adopted in order that the directors may be indemnified from any omission they may have made."

Mr. S. A. Wadia seconded the motion.

On the question being put to the meeting, 23 voted in favour of the resolution, and 5 against it.

The Chairman said the other question was whether, having confirmed the proceedings of the directors they would confirm what the auditors had done. He would propose—"That the proceedings of the auditors appointed at the meeting of 5th July 1865 be confirmed."

Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee seconded the motion, which was only opposed by the same five shareholders who had opposed the previous motion.

The Chairman then proposed—"That the resolution passed at last meeting held on 13th January 1869, namely, 'that the company be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866'—be carried and confirmed."

The motion was seconded by Mr. B. C. Ghandy, and carried, being opposed only by the same five shareholders.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy proposed, and Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka seconded, "That Hamilton Grant Dunlop, Venayeekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Limjee Jamsetjee, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Lalloobhoy Bhoobhoy and Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, be the liquidators, and that any two of them have full power to perform any acts that are required or authorized to be done by the whole, and their remuneration shall be one gold mohur, for each of them, for every meeting of liquidators they may attend."

Mr. Dunjeebhoy Jewajee Desai proposed that Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Kola be appointed to act in conjunction with the abovenamed gentleman, but the amendment was lost and the Chairman's motion agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, seconded by Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, the liquidators were empowered to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts, and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist, between the company, and any contributory or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the company or the winding up of the company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE POWERS OF THE BOMBAY SHIPPING MASTER.

On Thursday the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould gave decision on an application of George Lewis, captain of the British ship *Glen Tilt* that a writ of *mandamus* should be issued against Mr. J. D. Freeman, Shipping Master of Bombay, to compel him to sanction the discharge of three seamen. The facts of the case—which were fully reported in Monday's *Gazette*—briefly were, that three men named Frederick Whyte, Henry Hounzell, and Lawrence Boremcamp, were shipped under articles as able seamen on board the *Glen Tilt* at London on 12th August last. They arrived in Bombay on 7th January, and these men applied to the captain for a discharge and he consented. On applying to the Shipping Master for the discharges, however, that officer refused to grant them unless the captain would, within a week, engage other three men as substitutes; and the captain refused to accede to do so, and made the present application to the Court. In reply to the affidavits in support of the application, the Shipping Master stated that the seamen were not entitled by their articles to be discharged in the port of Bombay, and that his reasons for refusing his sanction were that when they applied there were in Bombay seventeen distressed seamen fed and supported at the expense of the State, and a large number of unemployed seamen, liable to become chargeable to the State—that many of these unemployed seamen arrive in Bombay from various ports of Western India, and sometimes from Madras and Calcutta, and that in the months of November and December last the subsistence bills paid by Government for the relief and support of distressed seamen amounted to Rs. 540-12 and Rs. 576 respectively.

At the hearing of the case, which lasted for two days, Mr. Pigot and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Cleary, appeared on behalf of Captain Lewis, and the Hon'ble the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Hearn, appeared for the Crown.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court. After stating the facts of the case from the affidavits, His Lordship said:—The question we have to determine is, whether under these circumstances the Shipping Master has any [illegible] to sanction the discharge of the seamen within the words of Sec. 207—"discharges are seamen [illegible] previously obtaining the sanction in writing of the [illegible] the agreement of some public Shipping [illegible] officer duly appointed by the [illegible] that behalf,"—are general, and [illegible] ordinary meaning would enable [illegible] exercise a discretion. But [illegible] part of the section—"and the said merchant [illegible] such proposed sanction or consent"—shows that the intention of the Legislature was [illegible] to protect the seaman [illegible] per discharge, and that when [illegible] consents to sanction it. By the [illegible]nham IV. c. 19, sec. 40, it is recited—"And whereas great mischiefs have arisen from masters, of merchant ships leaving seamen in foreign ports who have been thus reduced to distress and thereby tempted to become pirates or otherwise misconduct themselves, and it is expedient to amend and enlarge the law in this behalf;" and it is enacted—"That if any master of a ship belonging to any subject of the United Kingdom shall force on shore and leave behind, or shall otherwise wilfully and wrongfully leave behind on shore or at sea in any place in or out of His Majesty's dominions, any person belonging to his crew, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." And by section 41—"That no such master shall discharge any individual person of his crew, and whether British subject or foreigner, at any of His Majesty's colonies or plantations without the previous sanction in writing of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, or other officers appointed in that behalf by the Government there, or in the absence of all such authorities at or near to the port or place at which the ship shall be then lying, then of the chief officer of Customs of such colony or plantation resident at or near to such port or place, nor shall he discharge any such person at any other placeabroad without the like previous sanction in writing of His Majesty's minister, consul, or vice council there, and in the absence of any such functionary, then of two respectable merchants resident there, all which said functionaries respectively are hereby authorized and required, and all which said merchants are hereby authorised in a summary way to enquire into the grounds of any such proposed discharge by examination on oath, and thereupon to *grant or refuse such sanction according to their discretion, having regard to the objects of this Act.*" Not only do the words of this section expressly show an intention that the functionaries named should exercise a discretion in granting or refusing the sanction in all cases, but also, as the discharging a seaman without his consent and without sufficient cause before the completion of the voyage for which he had been engaged might come within the terms of section 40, and the mischiefs referred to are public mischiefs, it may be inferred that section 41 was intended to include a discharge with the consent of the seaman. And section 43 makes this still more clear. That enacts that if any such master shall leave behind any one of his crew as aforesaid contrary to this Act in any indictment or proceeding, the proof of his having obtained such sanction or certificate shall be upon him, it being the intention hereof that except in the case of entering into Her Majesty's naval service no person of the crew shall be discharged, *with* or *without his consent*, in any place abroad when such functionary can be found, unless he shall have given such sanction thereto.

The Act 5 and 6, William IV. c. 19, was repealed by the 7 and 8 Vict. c. 112, which is entitled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchants and seamen and for keeping a register of seamen." Sec. 46 of this Act contains the same recital as is in sec. 40 of the repealed Act and then enacts—"That if any master of a ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty shall discharge any person belonging to his ship or crew at any of Her Majesty's colonies or plantations without the previous sanction in writing (to be endorsed on the agreement) of the Governor or other officer holding the chief authority there, or without the like sanction or certificate in writing (to be endorsed on the agreement) of the consul, vice-consul, or in the absence of any such functionary then of two respectable merchants resident there, such master shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, or if any master of any such ship abandon or leave behind at any such colony or plantation any person belonging to his ship or crew on the plea or pretence of unfitness or inability to proceed upon the voyage or of desertion or disappearance from the ship without a previous certificate in writing (to be endorsed) of the Governor, Secretary, or other officer so aforesaid, or in the absence of such functionary there, of the chief officer of Customs resident at or near such port or place certifying such unfitness, disability, desertion or disappearance, or shall abandon, or leave behind any person belonging to his ship or crew at any other place abroad, on shore, or at sea upon such plea or pretence without the like previous certificate of Her Majesty's minister, consul or vice-consul there, or in the absence of any such functionary, then of two respectable merchants if there be any such or within a reasonable distance from the place where the ship shall then be, such master shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; or if any master of any such ship in case any person belonging to his ship or crew shall desert from the said ship at any place abroad shall neglect to notify the same in writing to one of such functionaries aforesaid, if there be any such resident at or near the place, and in their absence if it be out of Her Majesty's dominions, then to two respectable merchants if there be such at or near the place, within twenty-four hours of such desertion, such master shall be guilty of a misdemeanour; and the said functionaries are hereby authorized and required, and the said merchants are authorized to examine into the grounds of such proposed discharge or into the plea or pretence of such unfitness, disability, desertion, or disappearance as aforesaid in a summary way upon oath (which oath they are hereby respectively authorized to administer) and to grant or refuse such sanction or certificate according to the circumstances, and as it shall appear to them to be just." In section 41 of the repealed Act the words were, "According to their discretion, having regard to the objects of this Act," we think this change of expression is not enough to indicate an intention that in the case of a discharge with the consent of the seaman there was not to be any discretion In a consolidating and amending Act the mere change of phraseology is not to be construed as a change of the law, unless it evidently purports an intention to work a change. And probably the change may have arisen from the draftsman having in the new Act included in one section what was provided for by sections, 41 and 42 of the repealed Act, the latter of which required a certificate in writing in the case of incapacity to proceed on the voyage, desertion, or disappearance. By section 47 it is also made a misdemeanour as it was in the repealed Act wrongfully to force on shore and leave behind or otherwise, wilfully and wrongfully to leave behind in or out of Her Majesty's dominions any person belonging to the ship or crew before the completion of the voyage; and section 48 makes it incumbent on the master in any information, indictment, or other proceeding against him, to produce or prove the sanction whether the discharge was *with or without the consent* of the seaman. This provision seems to be inconsistent with an intention that where the discharge was *with consent* the functionary was bound to sanction it.

This being the state of the law, the Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 104, upon which the question before us arises was passed. It enacts that it is expedient to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to merchant shipping, and so much of the 5 and 6 William IV. c. 19, as was not already repealed, and the whole of the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 112 are repealed. In this Act there is a series of sections, 205—213, headed "Leaving seamen abroad," one of which, 211, provides for the relief and sending home at the public expense of seamen being subjects of Her Majesty who have been shipwrecked, *discharged*, or left behind at any place abroad, re-enacting what was the law by the repealed Acts 11, Geo. IV. c. 20, sec. 82, and 7 and 8 Vict., c. 112, sec. 52. Of this series of sections, sec. 206 provides, as the 7 and 8 Vict, c. 112, sec. 47 did, for the wrongfully forcing a seaman on shore and leaving him behind or otherwise wilfully and wrongfully leaving him behind in any place in or out of Her Majesty's dominions, and sec. 207 enacts that if the master does any of the things stated,—one of which is if any British ship "discharges any seaman or apprentice in any place situate in any British possession abroad (except the possession in which he was shipped) without previously obtaining the sanction in writing endorsed on the agreement of some public Shipping Master or other officer duly appointed by the local Government in that behalf or (in the absence of any such functionary) of the chief officer of Customs resident at or near the place where the discharge takes place;"—he shall for each such default be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour. And then follow the words which were much relied on in support of this application,—"And the said functionaries shall, and the said merchants may, examine into the grounds of such proposed discharge, or into the allegation of such unfitness, inability, desertion, or disappearance as aforesaid in a summary way, and may for that purpose, if they think fit so to do, administer oaths and may either grant or refuse such sanction or certificate as appears to them to be just." In the Act now in force there is no recital as in the former Acts of great mischiefs having arisen from leaving seamen in foreign ports. It was probably not thought necessary to repeat this, the law having been in force for many years, but the necessity for preventing these mischiefs still continued, and when we find the Legislature re-enacting the provisions of the repealed Acts it may reasonably be inferred notwithstanding some change in the language, that they were intended to have the same operation. It would require a plain indication of a contrary intention to justify the Court in putting a different construction upon them. The argument that the law is intended only for the benefit of the seaman and to protect him from a wrongful or improper discharge, we think fails when we consider that the mischiefs are of a public nature, and also that a discharge in the possession in which he was shipped is excepted. The law seems to be intended to prevent the public mischiefs, and as a provision is made for the seaman being relieved and sent home at the public expense when discharged, it is reasonable that the power of terminating the contract by mutual consent and giving him a right to relief should be subject to some control. Looking at the previous legislation on the subject, and at the policy as well as the language of the Act now in force, we are of opinion that the Shipping Master had a discretion in this case, and we are unable to concur in the view which Mr. Justice Phear took of section 207. The rule must be discharged, but as the case of the applicant was supported by the opinion of a learned Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, we think it should be without costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—29TH JANUARY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Henry Duncan, seaman of the British ship *Dunkeld*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for two weeks.

DITTO.—James Wilson, seaman of the British ship *Isabella*, was sentenced to hard labour for two weeks for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Ajmoodin Bapoo was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, for assaulting Vujeer Jehangeerkhan on the 28th instant.

GIRGAUM [illegible] COURT.—29TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Pandoo Govind, an old offender, was charged with stealing a pair of copper scales belonging to Bhagoo, woman. The Magistrate remembered having sent the prisoner to jail about a year ago on a charge of theft, and now sentenced him to receive five stripes. The same man was also charged with stealing three cotton chowlees belonging to Suddoo Suntoo, and on conviction was sentenced to receive five stripes more.

THE CAPTURE OF TACHKEND.

The following interesting letter was addressed to *The Times*:—

SIR,—*The Times* of November 20, in an article entitled "Russian Conquests in Asia," relates of me the anecdote that after the capture of Tachkend I sent to St. Petersburg a key made by a locksmith of the 4th Orenburg Battalion, and represented it to be the key of the captured city.

In this anecdote there is a slight inaccuracy, which, without offence to your Berlin correspondent, I hasten to correct. Instead of one key there were 12, answering to the number of gates in the city. They were not made by a locksmith of the 4th Orenburg Battalion, but by a goldsmith at Tachkend. There were made not of iron, but of gold. They were brought to me on a silver plate by a deputation from the inhabitants of the city, together with an address, for the purpose of being forwarded to St. Petersburg. This occurred one month after the capture of the city.

The keys were presented in St. Petersburg, not in my name nor as trophies of war, but in the name of the inhabitants of Tachkend, as a token of loyalty to their new Sovereign, the White Czar.

The remainder of the anecdote is correct, and I have but to request the favour of inserting this letter in your esteemed journal. GENERAL TCHERNIAEF.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.

THE DUTY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE EAST.

(Economist, Dec. 26.)

THE news from Athens and Constantinople, received this week, is not of a kind to reassure the friends of peace. It is, in the first place, a disagreeable fact that the quarrel between Greece and Turkey has not already ended, for it suggests that the Great Powers are not as united as they appear to be. If they were, it is inconceivable that Greece with her limited resources, her reliance on the sympathies of the world, and her want of revenue, should not have yielded to a pressure before which the greatest country in Europe might honourably recede. The Greek Government may think their honour in the sight of their own people concerned in resistance to the Sultan, but with all Europe in league against them they may plead with justice that they submit, however unwillingly, to superior force. In the second place, the rising rumour of a conference is in itself disquieting. A conference is only thought of by practical statesmen when they see grave reason to apprehend that without unusual applications of diplomatic force hostilities are inevitable. No such assemblage is needful to coerce Greece, nor could such an assembly undertake to settle the grave problem called the "Eastern question," which is really this—Can the Ottomans, and other Mussulmans in Europe, maintain their ascendancy over European Turkey? That can be settled only by a development of the different forces within the Turkish Empire, which it would be the one great object of a conference to prevent. And lastly, the tone of the belligerents immediately concerned indicates fixed, not at all events strong, determination. The expulsion of Greeks from Turkey is a very strong measure indeed, however leniently the order may be carried out; for the Greeks, besides being the chief traders in Turkey, are intimately mixed up with its fiscal system and the daily official life of its capital. No Sultan would harass them by even threatening expulsion without very serious resolutions at his own mind. On the other hand, the tone of Athens is decidedly warlike; the despatches of her Government are not apologies but excuses; the Greek note of the 9th declares the rupture unjustifiable and provoked by Turkey; the Greek Premier pledges himself to make no concessions inconsistent with the national dignity; and the Greek Chamber has voted a loan of £1,000,000 and a levy of volunteers.

All this does not look like peace, and we greatly fear this country may soon find itself seriously called upon to determine whether it will or will not take an active part in a very grave and costly struggle, which may involve all Europe. Up to a certain point, we presume, opinion will be unanimous. If it is possible to persuade the Powers to "make a ring" and allow Turkey and Greece to fight out their household quarrel as they best may, that course would in this country meet with very general approval. Greece, with her mountain ranges, her power of exciting insurrection, and her considerable wealth outside Greece, itself, is by no means so powerless as she looks; while Turkey, with her varied recruits, her need of money for offensive operations, and her difficulties in Asia as well as Europe, is by no means so strong as she appears. Neither Power could bring on a Sadowa, and during the struggle the world would at least gain information indispensable to any lasting solution of the Eastern question—namely, the comparative force for war, for government, and for civilization of the races perpetually, though silently, struggling for supremacy in Turkey. No treaty, no arrangement, no war even can be useful till this point is settled. Europe has not been settled during the Crimean war. Europe has ever since been drifting about in search of an Eastern policy in accord with facts, with the tendencies of our time, and with the wishes of the strongest section of the Turkish people, whichever that may be. Till it is settled, every race will chafe and fret under the opposition of every other, until war in the East will be as now a contingent calamity, against which Europe will always feel itself bound to provide. Civil war in any region is a great evil, but it is no more our business to prevent that evil in Turkey than in the United States, and it is only by civil war, fairly fought out, that the Turkish question can ever be made ripe for settlement. If therefore the Powers will consent to confine the struggle to its natural limits—namely, Turkey as she was before Greece received her independence, this country would we believe resolve to look on, and abstain from interference.

But then, is this in truth the question on which Mr. Gladstone's Ministry have to decide? We fear that it is not, but another one—Whether they will remain passive if other Powers come into the field—if "the ring," to use our vulgar illustration, should be broken. The apprehension of thoughtful men is that for reasons not worth discussing at length Russia may aid Greece, that Prussia not to lose a great and needful ally will back her, and that Austria and France will in that case support the Turkish claims. In that case also would it be prudent, or indeed possible, for the Ministry still to keep aloof from the contest? About the possibility of such a course we will say nothing, because we know and can know nothing. The complications arising out of a great war are so numerous and so great that to affirm the power of any State to keep absolutely clear of all which may arise would be injudicious in the extreme. Egypt might be threatened, or the rights of neutrals violated, or a hundred things might occur to influence the public mind, till statesmen would no longer hold the reins. But the prudence of such a course is beyond all question. This country has no overwhelming interest in the Ottoman rule, and no sympathy with Ottoman domination, while our highest national interest in the Turkish Empire is that Egypt shall not pass into any hands but our own. If Egypt is threatened, we can interfere for a definite cause and with an intelligible policy. There is no reason to believe that such a war would be short, or that Turkey would conquer Greece assisted by Russia very rapidly, or that Russia would be able with Austria by her side to seize either Constantinople or the mouths of the Danube—the latter a question for Hungary rather than for us. On the other hand, it is nearly certain that the war either at first or after no long delay will lead to a collision between France and Prussia, in which if France is to be our ally in the East we must take our share. Is this country prepared to excite the permanent hostility of Germany by armed resistance to her unity, which, as Lord Stanley truly affirmed, our people on the whole distinctly desire? We are wholly unable to believe it, or to credit that Lord Clarendon, despite his Austrian sympathies, could lend himself to a policy so disastrous. Germany is our natural ally in Europe, and a direct declaration of war against her in the interest of France would raise a fever of indignation in this country which would upset any Ministry. Yet to ally ourselves with France for another Crimean War, is sooner or later, and probably very soon, to be engaged in the very struggle which, were it openly announced, we should so decisively reject. This journal is not given to talk loosely about possible intrigues, or repeat the gossip which flouts about embassies, gossip almost invariably ill-founded; but it is impossible to avoid a suspicion that Austria and France are beginning this war in the East rather than the West in the very hope of thereby compelling England to take part in a struggle from which she would otherwise stand carefully aloof, to make us, in spite of ourselves, members of the league against new Germany. Even if the Eastern question were more dangerous than it is, such a risk ought to make us pause; but as facts are there will be nothing whatever to repay us for an exertion which must be much greater than any we made in the Crimean War. We have never been extreme advocates of non-intervention, a doctrine usually impracticable and often immoral; but in this instance at all events the policy of Great Britain is to allow the Continent to settle its great quarrel for itself, and guard only the few interests which statesmen on both sides believe to be imperative

MR. MILL AND MRS. M'LAREN.

(Saturday Review, December 26.)

THERE are consolations for most of the evils of life, anodynes for every smart, mollifying ointments for every wound both of body and soul. Mr. Mill, we are glad to think, has found Sisters of Mercy in Edinburgh when the coarse and unfeeling men of Westminster have treated him with contumely and neglect. One might have expected to find an impulsive Irish spinster welcoming with the Irish poet's perennial affection the champion of Woman's Rights, but plaintive bleak Scotland, in the person of Mrs. M'Laren, repeats the strain of endearing affection—

> Come, rest in this bosom, my own stricken dear!
> Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still here:
> Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,
> And the heart and the hand all thy own to the last.

To do her only justice, Mrs. M'Laren, after the manner of women, selects those particular aspects of Mr. Mill's active political life which have most completely alienated from him not only the confidence of the Westminster electors, but the masculine mind generally. And, on the other hand, to do Mr. Mill justice, he selects as the peculiar honour and glory of the sex—and indirectly, the pledge, as female suffragists their best claims to the suffrage—those qualities of mind, or rather those mental disqualifications, which he thinks superior to "reasoning." That the Edinburgh Branch of the National Society for Woman's Suffrage—the title, though ambitious, betrays a feminine ellipsis of meaning—should be hurt, as the ladies say, at the rejection of their patron, is not unnatural; and that, being hurt, they should sigh, is most natural; and that, regretting and sighing, they should be a little spiteful, is no very strange thing. But when Mrs. M'Laren and her sisters were deploring the loss that they had sustained in Mr. Mill's absence from Parliament they were not very wise, if they were right as to the fact, in connecting Mr. Mill's defeat with his prosecution, or persecution, of Governor Eyre. If on this ground Mr. Mill was rejected, it was not very prudent, though very womanly, of Mrs. Taylor to would say with an apt distinction, very womanish—to let the cat out of the bag. Not that Mrs. M'Laren stands alone in this maladroit confession. Mr. Malleson, Mr. Mill's own electioneering secretary, admits that the Bouverie correspondence and the Bradlaugh subscription had much to do with his rejection from Parliament. Had an enemy said that these three events in Mr. Mill's life—the Eyre matter, the Bradlaugh matter, and the Bouverie matter—cost him his seat, Mr. Mill might have set this down as an impertinent surmise which could never be proved. What can he say when his friends assure him of the unpleasant fact? for fact we may assume it to be, vouched for, in Westminster and Edinburgh, by his chosen and confidential friends Mr. Malleson and Mrs. M'Laren.

We think, however, we are most concerned with is the very singular and noticeable theory about feminine character and feminine moral duties which Mr. Mill broaches. It is the more noticeable because Mr. Mill propounds it in the calm philosophic seclusion of Avignon, as a moral theorem. The right or claim to suffrage urged on the part of women is in itself a mere political and subordinate consideration; it is a matter of municipal regulation, and it has been properly enough argued in a narrow, technical way. If women had a dormant Prideaux might do, I would hold myself answerable for them. On his asking me to send and have them released, I selected Mr. Flad and Aito Samuel to go, and they immediately went with Bitwadid Hasanee, and had the fetters removed, and they brought Dr. Blanc and Lieutenant Prideaux with them to us, in accordance with the King's promise. They were received well by His Majesty who assured them that they had nothing to fear in whatever way the war ended. "You three be of good cheer," he continued, "because you are my children, and came to me when you knew I had imprisoned Mr. Cameron, and heard of his doings." He then said to me that he was like a woman in the family way, who might bring forth a son, a daughter, or a miscarriage; and it was not in me to assist him in bringing forth a son. He added, also, that a person might die when he was young, or when he was old, or to be carried off in the prime of his life, and he hoped that the last would not be his lot.

Then the King, remembering what he had said to me at Zagay, on the 25th of March, 1866, about the care of his sons, asked me if Dajaj Alamayo had been introduced to me. On my answering in the negative, he said to his son, "Alamayo, why do you not go to your father, Kassai?" The boy then approached and kissed the pillow on which I was loaning. When the King gave us leave to return to our quarters he sent the Prince to accompany us.

Before the King and I parted he looked round and said to me, "Do you see this Mr. Waldmeier? he has always been your friend. The only time I was ever angry with him was on the occasion of his recommending to me peaceful measures with your people."

We had heard of this when it occurred, and Mr. Waldmeier narrowly escaped a beating for having presumed to dictate to His Majesty peaceful measures towards the British force.

The King then apologized for his European artisans for having made cannons and mortars for him, "They were as much forced to make them," he added, "as you were to remain in Abyssinia. I compelled them to make them."

Theodorus had three sons and three daughters; one was born in wedlock; the marriage having been solemnized in church, and both bride and bridegroom having received the Holy Communion together. The other five were born of mothers to whom the King was married without any religious ceremony. According, therefore, to the Canon Law of the Abyssinian Church, Dajaj Alamayo is the only legitimate child; but the present civil law of Abyssinia recognizes as valid every marriage whether in the church or otherwise. The eldest son of Theodorus, Ras Masheesha, now about 23 years of age, went over to Shoa the day Magdala was taken, with a few followers; and the youngest boy, Hailo Kasa, was left in Tigre with his mother, a Galla concubine. Of his daughters, the eldest is about 20, formerly married to Manilik, King of Shoa; but when that Prince decamped and went back to his country the King (her father) gave her to one of his Tigre Chiefs named Barya. The other two daughters, one about 3 years of age and the other 5, were taken by their mothers to Begamadir.

After the King went down to Salamgee, on the 29th, he ordered that I should remain in my room, or that of my companions, but the rest were to be watched as before. Consul Cameron, not being well, was allowed to sleep in his room by the Chiefs, through the intercession of Samuel; but Messrs. Stern, Rosenthal, and Pietro had to sleep together in one room with a guard until we were released. Mr. Kerans was allowed to sleep in Consul Cameron's room because the latter required attendance at night. This was also allowed by the Chiefs as a favour.

Messrs. Steiger, Brandeis, Essler, Schiller, and Makerer, who were placed in chains by the King, because they wished to run away while they were in his service, were sent to me by His Majesty, when he reached the Chetta Valley, to keep with the other captives. When he crossed the Bashilo, and wanted some stone shot made for the large mortars, he sent for them again, through me, and asked them to work for him. They consented; but the King apprehended that, if he allowed them to work without fetters, they would try to run away again, so he sent to me to ask me if I would become their security if he removed their chains. I replied that I could not do so; firstly, because they had entered his service; and, secondly, that I was a prisoner myself in the fortress, while they were down with him at Salamgee. They were ultimately allowed to work without chains on finding other securities.

Between the 29th of March and the 2nd April nothing took place save what I have related above. On the latter date, the King sent for me to go down with Dr. Blanc and Lieutenant Prideaux to see the mortars and guns brought up to Salamgee. All that time he had been enlarging the road up for the larger mortar. When we went down we found the King busily engaged in making preparations for bringing up the artillery. We were received with great courtesy by the King, and he asked us to sit near him where he had taken his position on a rock overlooking the valley through which the mortar was being dragged up. There were about 500 men engaged on that huge piece of ordnance alone. Its weight was about 18,000 pounds, and its waggon nearly 6,000 more. As soon as I found a good opportunity, I asked the King to oblige me by relieving the rest of my fellow-captives of their chains. He immediately gave directions for their release. They were Consul Cameron, and Messrs. Stern, Kerans, Rosenthal, and Pietro.

After the larger mortar had been taken up to Salamgee, at His Majesty's request, Dr. Blanc, Lieutenant Prideaux, and myself mounted on the waggon and examined the mortar. The King sat on the edge of a declivity watching the transport of the remaining mortars, guns, and shot, and sked a my companions and me to sit by him and have a chat. Referring to the war, he said that had his power been as great as it had been a few years ago he would certainly have asked the English what business they had in his country, and would have gone to meet them on landing; but now, having lost Abyssinia, and having only the rock of Magdala left in his possession, he could not do otherwise than wait for them there. He then inquired about European warfare and how peace was made between two contending nations, after which he inquired about the number of our troops and their manœuvres. The first question I answered by saying that when one nation was beaten, and found further resistance hopeless, it sued for peace, making the best terms it could with the conqueror. The second question I did not answer, as I said, not being a military man, I could not enlighten him on the subject. He smiled and said, "I know you are a man of tongue." After this, he turned toward the guns and said, "You must not imagine that I have made these out of animosity towards your people. I only meant to use them against my countrymen." He then had a tent pitched wherein he ordered some breakfast to be provided for us by Messrs. Waldmeier and Saalmuller, as he thought, their wives being daughters of an Englishman (Bell), they could make us something nice to eat in the European style. When Mr. Flad announced that everything was ready, the King rose and led the way, followed by my companions and myself. On that day the King looked very sad; and although on several occasions he tried to put on a pleasant face, he could not hide the care that was on his mind. I never saw him so calm as on that day, and I shall not easily forget his melancholy look when, casting a glance towards his badly-clad men, who were dragging up their guns, he said, "Oh, how can I show these ragged soldiers of mine to your well-dressed troops?" On our way to the tent he asked me what I thought would be the proper charge of powder for the large mortar. I replied that I could not tell him, as I was not an artillery-man nor in any way conversant with military matters.

He then ushered us into the tent, and when he had returned home he sent to tell me that he wished to fire a salute to commemorate the happy day on which he had met me again in health and prosperity. Soon after that the roar of artillery was heard mingling with the joyful cry of the female establishments both on Salamgee and Magdala.

Before we took leave of the King he sent Messrs. Waldmeier and Flad to me to say that a small fire, not larger than a pea, is apt to treat great conflagration if not put out at once. Samuel said His Majesty meant that I was to extinguish it.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we returned to our prison-house at Magdala, and both the old and new commandants were sent to escort us.

From that day forward the only thing the King cared about was to go up to Sallasee, a height before Magdala, and look through a telescope towards Dalanta whence the King had heard from his spies that the British army was coming. Whenever he heard anything about their movements he sent up to report it to me.

On the evening of the 7th of April the King sent me a message by the old and new commandants of Magdala that I was to prepare myself to go down with all my fellow-prisoners early the next morning, as he wished to speak to us. This made us uneasy, as we thought that when he sent for "all" he meant to treat us badly. At dawn the next morning Wald

OUR SOCIAL CHANGES.

The marvellous stride in the general prosperity and the aggregate wealth of Great Britain in the last five-and-twenty or thirty years is notorious to all, and demonstrated by a hundred proofs. The national savings have been lavishly wasted on the most foolish schemes, as well as courageously spent on the most useful undertakings, yet they are still on the increase. The augmented income of the country may be partly measured by the difference between the assessment to the property tax in 1842 when it was first imposed, and in 1867. It was in England and Wales 227,000,000*l.* in the former year, and 316,000,000*l.* in the latter—an increase of forty per cent. in a quarter of a century. The trade of the kingdom has trebled in the same period. Every harbour is crowded with ships from every quarter of the globe. We have had to build countless acres of new docks. We have had to pull down our barns and build greater. The produce of foreign lands is poured into our warehouses with an abundance never known before. Manufactures have increased in a similar ratio as every town in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire can testify. One entirely new species of industry source of wealth, and lucrative investment has sprung up and reached a marvellous development in the lifetime of a single generation, viz., the railways. The construction and working of them has given employment to a vast amount of skilled and unskilled labour; and, till stupid and criminal mismanagement began, they yielded a very liberal profit on the capital employed. Colossal fortunes have been made both by contractors, speculators, and investors in them, and not always lost again. The building trades, too, have been surprisingly active; nearly every town has expanded its area; some have doubled theirs. Round the metropolis there have sprung up what it is scarcely an exaggeration to call a crowd of affiliated cities—streets, squares, crescents of new houses stretching far into what was once country, and raising in the mind of every beholder the question—"Whence can the people come who fill these dwellings, and how can they afford to live here?"—for most of them imply and would require in their occupiers incomes of from 500*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year. Yet in spite of this enormous supply house-rents everywhere are rising instead of falling, and nearly every house is taken as soon as finished. Moreover, we are habitually living in a style seldom seen a generation ago, and indulging in luxuries at which our fathers would have held up their hands in disapproval and dismay. The expenditure of the upper and middle classes is lavish beyond example—often tasteless, usually unwise, and sometimes simply criminal. The appearances of society would indicate a community bursting and insolent with newly acquired gains, revelling in ease, gorged with abundance, and with no recognised need for economy or foresight. Nevertheless these appearances are to a great extent fallacious; or it would be more correct to say that the inferences naturally drawn from them are only partially true, and must be accepted with great moderation and with many drawbacks. There is a reverse to the medal and a dark background to the picture. The degree in which comfort and well-being are diffused through the community can by no means be measured by the aggregate wealth of the nation. The critical question is—How is that wealth distributed? And in England at the present moment it cannot be denied, and, indeed, is most painfully felt and most bitterly complained of, that notwithstanding the swelling of the total sum, the undisputable prosperity of the country as a whole, it is for a great proportion of the middle classes more difficult to live than it used to be; requirements are greater, and the means of meeting those requirements have not risen in proportion; in one word, the common phrase, "living" is dearer than it was a generation since; it is more difficult "to make ends meet;" and the career of these classes, instead of being easier and more unanxious than it was, offering more and leading to richer rewards, has become, and we fear is still increasingly, a ceaseless struggle from marriage to the grave to preserve comfort and respectability on inadequate resources—a struggle in which thousands break down utterly, and thousands more have their tempers spoiled and their domestic life embittered, and talents and character meant for enjoyment and achievement, yet attaining neither, frittered away in simply "keeping the wolf from the door." This is most true, no doubt, of the recipients of fixed incomes—the government *employe* the commercial clerk, the humbler class of professional men, schoolmasters, clergymen, and the like—but it is true also of the smaller tradesmen, of nearly all in fact except great merchants, well-established retail houses, or manufacturers on large scale. In fact, it is the common cry of most men and of nearly all wives whose incomes, whether fixed, or fluctuating, are from 250*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year. Now, why is it that, while England has grown so very much richer, the classes which so largely contribute to England's riches have grown, if not positively yet relatively, poorer; so much so as to be truly and distinctly what they have been called, "the uneasy classes?" There seems so many reasons on the surface of matters why they should be better off than formerly that we desire some clear explanation why they are worse off. Many circumstances contribute to the unsatisfactory result, and they are neither far to seek, nor hard to decipher.—*Under the Crown.*

IMPERIAL FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

If it be true that the "man" is to be found whole and entire in the "boy," I cannot help thinking that this abominable week, between Christmas-day and the new year, has more to answer for in the future French citizen than most people fancy. From his earliest days his acquisitive tendencies are brought into play, and he has not the memory of a period in which his object for the week preceding the 1st of January has not been to "get" something from somebody else—to "get out" of a small number of his fellowcreatures the very utmost he possibly can. Whether he may be, or in whatever rank of life, this acquisitiveness is a positive passion at this shameless epoch. And it has been so all his life, was so with his father and mother, and with his grandfathers and grandmothers and every relation he has in the world; and what is more, he never heard of any human being within his sphere with whom it was not exactly the same; so much so that to the witty and cynical M. de Montrond is said to be attributed this saying: "I believe Moliere's Alceste" (in the *Misanthrope*) "to be the only man who never thought of his *etrennes*."

This same M. de Montrond (he was very famous throughout Europe as Prince Talleyrand's *fidus Achates*) this same man it was who once said to a friend whom he met coming from a funeral, "My dear fellow, lose that habit of yours of attending funerals; never do a politeness to a man who can't do you one in return."

Les etrennes! Yes; they compel all ages and all ranks in France; and from princes down to porters, everybody is possessed by the idea of the coming New Year's gift. There is no kindly, sociable, or domestic feeling, such as makes the warmth and glow of dear old Christmas in lands and races where Christmas is the feast day. Christmas here is comparatively nothing—it is a new and foreign custom to think of it. It is the first day of the year that is the day; and whatever you might commit on that day would be leniently judged if you gave as an excuse that *les etrennes* were your temptation.

I have spoken only of the men; but the women! Who shall say how much of the rapacity of the Frenchwoman (and scarcely the best of them are free from the defect) is attributable to the perpetual habit of "receiving" from others, and thus involuntarily learning to estimate people according to what they can give? I have been a witness to scenes of this kind that are unbelievedly revolting. I know of a very poor young man who, whilst soliciting his promotion in one of the ministries where he had finished his time as supernumerary, had the misfortune to light upon a "protectress" with three daughters, one of whom was seven years old. The new year came, and he had to "pay" for his "protection." He did so with four different offerings of bonbons, which, when they were placed by the side of those tendered by wealthier contributors, looked very small. And yet, what a price they cost him! I came into the "protectress's" *salon* just after these dearly bought bonbons had been received. The two eldest girls turned their boxes round and round with a disdainful air, and remarked that they were taken from a very inferior *confiserie*; but the youngest, sharp and malicious as only a Parisian imp of that age can be, was examining hers inside and out; and at last, after working away with the nail of her little finger at the blue velvet covering of the lid—

"Mamma," exclaimed she suddenly, and in the tone of one sorely wronged, "it's only cotton velvet."

"Cotton velvet!" and the price his despised tribute cost the poor bringer of it was a month's hunger. I chanced to know the details of the whole story. The sum which sufficed for the man I mention to live upon for 30 days (and which was the utmost his family could afford) was spent in the purchase of these sweetmeats, or so nearly so that while he was left sufficed barely to procure for him his daily milk-coffee, and a slice of bread with an apple for dinner.

For months after I confess to having before me the vision of that child picking at the box lid with her sharp nails, and in her sharp voice denouncing the cotton velvet. Everything in her was sharp: hand, eyes, and tongue. A child rapacious, and without pity —a very harpy—what wonder that in later life the diamonds and equipages are the objects in exchange for which entire lives are lightly given away.

In this sphere there is less progress than in any other; and I do not yet foresee the day when the cruel and absurd reign of King Etrennes will come to an end. Just as with the noisy and barbarous joys of the Carnival, I do not know of any one who finds pleasure in them, but year after year they become noisier and more barbarous. You are aware that each ticket of admission to the *Bal de l'Opera* cost ten francs. Well, the receipts of the night this year have been upon an average of 25,000 to 26,000 francs. Yet, as I have never once met with any man, of any age, professed to enjoy these balls, or to find any fun in them, or have I ever known any one else who ever met with such a person. It is not "enjoyment" that is sought for now in France,—it is forgetfulness. Not to be seems to be the great point.

A spring I remember hearing a young married man (she had been married five months, and it was notionally happy marriage) say how bored she was with the necessity of going out into the world at night of her life.

"Then it doesn't amuse you?" said I.

"Amuse me!" replied she in astonishment, whom can it amuse? it wearries me to death."

"Why do you do it?" I asked.

"Well, what is one to do?" she rejoined in a very helpless tone. "One can't pass one's evenings at home all alone with one's husband!"

The answer was evidently in her mind so conclusive that I felt I had nothing more to say.

And yet, with all this, a Frenchwoman is, intellectually, far more highly educated than an Englishwoman, and intellectually far less frivolous. I say intellectually, not morally. In the first place, a Frenchwoman of a certain sphere of society is always political, and Frenchwomen of all spheres of society are more or less critical and literary. It is a modern defect in a French lady to read novels. She reads history, æsthetics, treatises on religion, on science, or on art; studies all the heaviest articles of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; but novels were of the domain of ladies' maids, not of ladies. This is one of the things modified by the Empire. Women of from twenty-five to thirty read novels now in France; women of from thirty to forty and upwards still adhere to their habits of more serious reading; and the extremely young (those who are under twenty) aspire to the ways of their elders, and tend towards mental cultivation of the severer sort.

One of the things that will probably always save French civilization from the utter depths of a lower Empire is the worship of the language, and the habit of dealing respectfully with it. To say of man or woman in France that he or she "does not speak French" is still the gravest offence conceivable; and here the love of rule and of tradition asserts itself again victoriously. The Académie Française is always there, sitting in judgment upon men and words; and no matter what his opinion or rank, there comes a moment in the life of every Frenchman of any kind of value or notoriety, when he would give almost everything else he possesses to be "one of the Forty."

They are the most complicated race upon earth—a mixture of Athenian and Roman—such as volumes written upon them would not describe; but until the establishment of railways and the passing of treaties of commerce they were the Chinese of the west. Now their "wall" has been overthrown in many places, and the "outer barbarian" is pouring in.

But amongst the traditions that no "scourge of God" has yet been powerful enough to overthrow rank the sacrifices of the New Year, and let what Divinity will, be deposed from his Olympus, that one still sits aloft, secure and unquestioned. The Encyclical Council may sanction the marriage of priests, and French priests may be liberated from their vows of celibacy, but as yet no Encyclical Council would be found strong enough to liberate a French citizen from the obligation to ruin himself in New Year's gifts.—*Daily News.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. *signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

945 Camperdown, Nattrass—W. Nicol & Co.
696 Dragon, McClemen—W. Nicol & Co.
632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
1382 Ambrose, Carvell—Stenhouse & Co.
1249 Arundel, Symons.
1292 Ardgowan, Ker—W. Nicol & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1378 Atmosphere, Oram—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1015 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash. [c.l. Dec. 15
1488 Birnam Kam, Caroline—C. Muncherjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1027 Bo nie Dundee, Connor—H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1011 Braamstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1267 British Consul, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co.
1172 British Viceroy, Peterson—R. Stuart & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—Finlay, Scott, & Co.
1497 Burmah, Pearce—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1463 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 21
1193 City of Bombay, Adard—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 5
1183 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1200 Colombo, McMillen—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1098 Daniel Rankin, Hartnell—Finlay, Clark, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 3
1212 Dunfod, Tagan—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 4
1496 Dreadnought, Scott—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1103 Eastern Belle, Bride—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—*c.* Fatos & Co.
1010 Eric, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1175 Evelyn, Boag—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1293 Flying Venus, Liston—Edward Bates & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 11
814 Hatfield, Newby—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1168 Irwell, Fearon—Remington & Co. [c.l. Dec. 7
1198 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
1289 Louisa Fletcher, Lackes—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Nov. 30
1230 Macedon, Withycombe—W. Nicol & Co.
1099 Malcolm, King—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1127 Marathon, Bingwall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1051 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1636 Melbourne, Symington—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1361 Minerva, Turner—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1128 Prince George—Soares Brothers. [c.l. Jan. 5
703 Romulus, Fisher—Jefferson, Campbell, & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1354 Sir John Maundeville, Greig—Remington & Co.
1381 St. Andrew, Lenox—Stenhouse & Co.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
908 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
941 Templar, Rogers—Tudor Company.
1170 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
700 Birkby, Garrett—W. Nicol & Co.
591 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1199 British India, Tatzer—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
481 Canton Lebedeker—Blackwell & Co.
932 Castine Lynch, Purcar.
754 Chacma, Europe—Passmore, Smith, & Co.
340 Chloris, Loomis.
623 Clara, Innes—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
509 David Malcolm, Dentone—Stenhouse & Co.
1293 Dharwar, White—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1117 Dunkeld, Follet—Merchant Trading Co.
1573 Ellora (s), Murray—F. & O Co.
1002 Emmenides, Tramar, Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Cowasjee Manockjee.
477 Good Success, Hafsard.
1239 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. Price & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Grindle—Coupland & Co.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Hajee S. Abadeen.
595 Hydaspes, Page—C. N. Cama.
870 Japan (s), Lemon—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1650 John Steuart.
1182 Juventa, Holme.
1291 Kinglon of Fife, Reclaby—Stenhouse & Co.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
490 Lady Celia, Elliot—Bombay Gas Company.
372 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1942 Malta (s), Hyde—F. & O. Co.
490 Mary Mildred, Story—Jairaz Peerbhoy.
1740 Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie—B. H. Cama.
Missaqua, Nacoda.
618 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
634 Mudie, Winckler—P. M. S. S. Co.
1288 North, Wyllie—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
940 Penang (s), anders.
1049 Pontiac, Finlay—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1154 Queen of the Lakes, Scobie—Volkart Brothers.
940 Queensland, Montgomery—Remington & Co.
1444 Rothesay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Royal Family, Benson—Stenhouse & Co.
443 Royal Pride, Hill—C. N. Cama.
1136 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
Shavool Ahmed, Nacoda.
561 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1119 Talisman, Bartlett—W. Nicol & Co
595 Tallula, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts
1115 Tivoli, Lonfill—W. Nicol & Co.
673 Toftcombs, Russell—W. Nicol & Co.
1402 Yerick, Kingcombe.

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Clive (s).
Coromandel (s), Hewett.
Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Dryad (s).
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Goolanar (s), Bellock.
Jorawur (s), Smith.
Nymph (s).
Octavia, (s), Hall.
Vigilant (s).

As in these days we are all surveyors of mankind from China to Peru, or from Tuapeka to Hong-Kong let me note a very amusing account which a correspondent of the *Standard* gives of social life in the last-named place and in Shanghai. Our colonists there have all the comforts and luxuries, and go on in a very elegant manner; but they have one or two customs in which they vary from us. A gentleman, it appears, on arriving in those cities may leave his card at the house of any lady, whether he has acquaintance with her, or her husband, or not, and if you don't leave it you may give offence—that is, you may be held to imply that you do not desire the acquaintance. Nextly, as Artemus Ward says, the young gentlemen, the distinguished employes in the merchants' establishments, when they dine together, do so in full dinner dress, white cravat and all—a practice which may be commended to the consideration of our own youth, who may have hearts of gold, but are certainly not a *jeunesse dorée*. Finally, a dinner means a dinner with the Tai-pans, or swell merchant;—you are not suddenly choked off your claret with washy coffee, but you have as much wine as you like, and then join the—cigar and seltzer-cum-cognac. Some of the wise men have gone back to the East.—*Illustrated London News.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 2,400,000
Being Called up 800,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

The Current Rates are:—
Paris 6 months sight...Fr. 253 per Rupee.
" 3 " ..... " 251 do.
" Demand ..... " 249 do.
London 6 months sight...2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 " ..... 1/11 15/16d. do.
" Demand ..... 1/11¾d. do.

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 27th January 1863.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..... at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 "	..... at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 "	..... at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
2 "	..... at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 "	..... at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand	..... at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
Circular Notes	..... at 1s. 11¾d.	"

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto ditto.
12 ditto ditto.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th January 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
1 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
6 " " 5 "
12 " " 6 "
All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—
"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning ma- "terials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."
The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.
The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.
In fact for any place-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lamps is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.
Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz. ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS—fresh batch received on Saturday—in baskets of 200, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 3 per basket. Apply to

23rd January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.
H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EGG STEAM-BOILER, in ELECTRO-SILVER WARE.
Directions for use.
Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits the reversible wickless lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover, and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.
N.B.—The degree of hardness depends on the quantity of Spirit employed.
Price complete, Rs. 20.
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, 8 and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT
TO MESSES. MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
DRY and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a récherché Cabinet Wine.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, high quality dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
(Unexceptionally good Terms.)
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA MARASCHINO DI, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE, &c. / Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. / Agencies—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE-BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest Dry Champagne are solicited for the above.
Our first parcel, prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and daily expected to arrive here by Ship "Anazi," is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 doz. case Rs. 74

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, " 3½ "

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets	'Medoc'	" 10	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.
Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux	" Do.	" 18	"
Cognac	" Do.	" 16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each.	
Do.	Pints do.	2	"
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	"
Do.	Pints do.	2	"
Hock	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1	"
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1	"
Eau De Cologne	6 Bottles in a Box.		

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:
Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.
Do. (St. Julien) 1 " W. NICOL & Co

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE Rs.

Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	"	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	"	36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus New house	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pa'ostmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	"	48
Marcobrunner	do.	"	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	"	24
Llohfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	"	18
Hochheimer	do.	"	26
Schloss Johamisberg	do.	"	32
Rudesheimer	do.	"	36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	J. G. Hobbs & Co	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	"	34